

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 9015 (1979): Raspatory, Fine, Curved Left, Zoellner's Pattern [MHD 4: Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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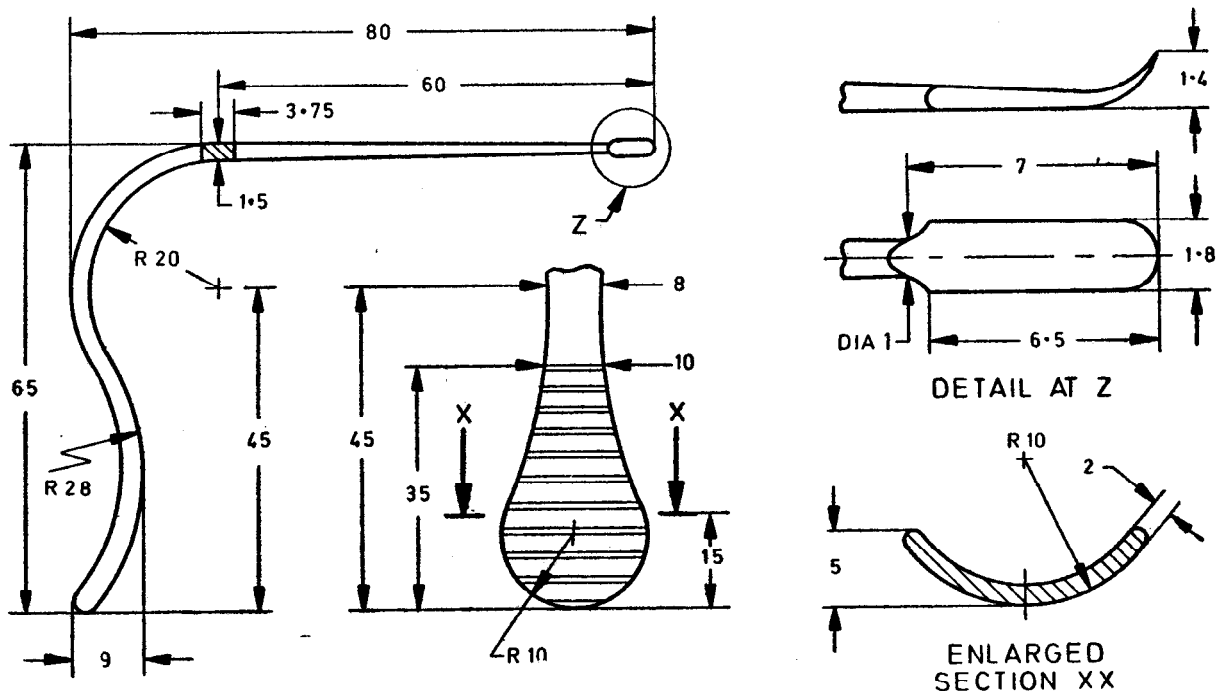


Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR RASPATORY, FINE, CURVED LEFT, ZOELLNER'S PATTERN

1. Scope — Covers the dimensional and other requirements of left curved Zoellner's fine raspatory used in ENT microsurgery.

2. Shape and Dimensions — As shown in Fig. 1.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 RASPATORY, FINE, CURVED LEFT, ZOELLNER'S PATTERN

2.1 A deviation of ± 2.5 percent shall be allowed on all dimensions.

3. Material — Stainless steel conforming to Designation 30Cr13 of IS : 6603-1972 'Specification for stainless steel bars and flats'.

4. Workmanship and Finish

4.1 The raspatory shall be forged in one piece.

4.2 The raspatory shall be well balanced and symmetrical to the central axis.

4.3 The scraping end shall be square with respect to the plane of the raspatory.

4.4 The scraping end shall be semi-sharp.

4.5 The raspatory shall be free from cracks, seams, burrs, flaws and other defects.

4.6 The raspatory shall be passivated and finished matt.

4.7 Suitable grooves shall be made for holding the raspatory.

Adopted 30 January 1979

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Price Rs 5.00

5. Heat Treatment — The raspatory shall be hardened and tempered to a hardness of 380 to 480 HV.

6. Tests

6.1 Performance — The scraping end of the raspatory shall be run on a well seasoned teak-wood surface along the grain or unfinished side of hard leather. The raspatory shall scrape dust and not dig into the wood or leather.

6.2 View Under Magnification — The semi-sharp edge of the raspatory shall be examined under a magnification of 10X. The edge shall be well defined and free from any defects under magnification.

6.3 Corrosion Resistance — The raspatory shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test conforming to IS : 7531-1975 'Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'.

7. Marking — The raspatory shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark.

7.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

8. Packing — The raspatory shall be thoroughly cleaned, preferably ultrasonically, and dried before packing. The raspatory shall be wrapped in moisture-proof paper or packed in polyethylene bag. Each raspatory shall then be packed in individual carton in such a way that its working end is protected from coming in contact with hard surface resulting in any damage. The raspatory may also be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.